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SWATOW NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, November 12th.

FORGOTTEN MINES.

When the Southern soldiers took hasty departure from Ta-pi in pursuit of the retiring Northern soldiers they forgot to remove, or at any rate they left behind them, mines they had laid for the enemy. The result is that some women gathering firewood lost their lives.

DEAL CONTROL.

Brigadier-General Liu's father has died. If old Chinese etiquette were still the order of the day, General Liu would resign office and go home to mourn for three years. Officials, however, have ceased to observe these formalities altogether or limit them to a few days. General Liu has limited his official mourning in this case to one month and even during this time he has decided to attend personally to any important cases that may arise. Only the detail of the office is being left to a subordinate.

Various matters are pressing for solution, but it is evident that General Liu has not quite a free hand. Affairs are under dual control. Chan Kwen-ming, although in Fukien, has still the chief voice in this district. His subordinates hold certain offices in his name and the money for his Fukien expedition is obtained chiefly, we gather, from this region. Chan Kwen-ming has been fighting the Southern soldiers all along and evidently at his own expense for Canton is not able to supply him with the necessary funds. He is not entirely to blame, therefore, if he still holds jurisdiction at Swatow. While the situation is awkward for General Liu, there seems to be no chance of ending this dual control until Fukien submits to Chan's rule. When the Fochow Treasury passes into his hands he will be able to relax his hold on Swatow and General Liu will then have a chance of attending to many things that badly need attention. Important among these is the suppression of robber bands or river pirates who are very bold and successful in their raids. They raided one of the Han river launches recently. Many of the bridges in the district, destroyed by the last big floods, have not yet been replaced and the passenger bridge of boats at Chuan-shien requires repairing.

SPANISH INFLUENZA.

Spanish influenza, or something like it, has come our way. The type here is not very virulent. The Chinese maintain that it is not a contagious disease, that it is solely due to the condition of the atmosphere which is dry and hot and not at all reasonable. As a preventative or an antidote medical men are prescribing quinine with native liquorice.

A GOOD RICE CROP.
The agriculturists are rejoicing over an excellent crop of rice and they are having fine weather for gathering it in.

THE JEWS IN SIBERIA.
REPORT ON THEIR DISTRESS.

New York, November 16th.

The story of the plight of Jewish war refugees stranded in Harbin, Vladivostok and Japan is described in a report by Mr. Samuel Mason, who went to the Far East as a special commissioner of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, addressed to the Directors of the society.

More than 20,000 Jewish war refugees are scattered east of the Urals, Mr. Mason says. The society relieved 1,706 refugees, of whom 624 were women and 910 children under 16. Of these 181 were sent to the United States and have been reunited with their relatives; 103 went to Canada, 15 to South Africa, 11 to Hawaii, 10 to Argentina, 4 to China, 1 to British India, and 11 back to Siberia. The latter were not allowed to proceed as they could not meet the requirements of the United States Immigration laws. Mr. Mason said that 400 were still at Harbin and Vladivostok in charge of the bureau there, so that the total of Jews taken care of is more than 2,000. Among these were 106 non-Jewish Poles, Slavs, Armenians, Syrians, and Persians.

The condition of refugees at Vladivostok, Mr. Mason said, was most deplorable. They sleep in any shed they may find along the railroad and are reduced to picking up crumbs.

At Harbin there are thousands of refugees sleeping in court yards and sheds. "These Jews are not Bolsheviks," Mr. Mason said. "They are peace-loving, law-abiding people who, under the old régime, went about their business. More than 20,000 Jewish war refugees are scattered east of the Urals. These must claim our attention as did those who succeeded in reaching China and Japan. They too are stranded, but their position is made more precarious by a hostile régime, augmented by the setting loose of thousands of German war prisoners who look upon the Jewish victims as the easiest prey for their ill-concealed desire for vengeance upon their enemies."

"The most urgent need of all the Jewish refugees in Siberia is to enable them, with the consent of the United States Government, if necessary, to establish communications with their kin who reside in the United States."

One of the first things Mr. Mason did after his arrival in Yokohama was to open a home for the refugees. He obtained the old Royal Hotel, and formally opened it as Yokohama Home on 11th February. He also opened bureaus at Vladivostok and Harbin and stationed correspondents at Tokyo, Kobe, and Nankai to meet refugees. The Vladivostok bureau is in direct communication with the Jewish communities in Siberia. The purpose of the one at Harbin is to meet the urgent needs of the war refugees in Manchuria.

AN UNAUTHORISED POSTMAN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. E. Wood, a Chinese pleaded guilty to bringing unstamped letters into the Colony from Kwangchow and was fined \$15.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following are the results up to date of the Junior Championship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, the final of which will probably be played off on Sunday next:—

FIRST ROUND.

F. A. Wells beat P. P. J. Wodehouse, 2 up and 1 to play.
R. E. O. Bird beat E. E. de W. Abney, 3 up.
T. M. Leitch w.o. from G. Hastings.
H. A. Lammert beat F. C. Millington, 1 up and 1 to play.
H. J. Gedge beat T. C. Nixon.
J. M. McCutcheon beat C. H. Gale.
F. South beat R. M. Austin, 2 up.
C. M. Fletcher beat H. W. Looker.
J. D. Danby beat A. M. Thompson, 2 up.

M. M. Maas w.o. from R. Malby.
Col. Mayhew w.o. from J. F. von Reis.
X. E. Kent beat A. D. Humphreys.

SECOND ROUND.

W. J. Morrison beat J. de B. Landerer, 2 up.
J. Gibb beat A. S. McKichan, 2 up.
E. R. Hallifax beat H. E. Hayward, 2 up.
J. W. Stewart w.o. from A. H. Lay.
R. E. O. Bird beat Wells, 1 up (on the 20th green).
Lammert beat Leitch, 2 up and 1 to play.
Gedge beat McCutcheon.
Fletcher beat Soutar, 4 up and 3 to play.
Maas beat Danby, 1 up (on the 19th green).
Kent beat Mayhew.

A. H. Barlow beat J. R. Wood, 3 up and 2 to play.
E. H. Scott beat G. A. Woodcock, 3 up and 4 to play.
J. W. Franks beat T. R. Chassels, 1 up.

O. Lang beat C. Severn, 3 up and 1 to play.

THIRD ROUND.

Morrison beat Gibb, 1 up.
Leitch beat Hallifax.
Stewart beat Bird.
Gedge beat Lammert.
Fletcher beat Maas, 2 up and 1 to play.
Kent beat Barlow.
Scott beat Franks, 2 up and 1 to play.
G. M. Young beat Lang, 3 up and 1 to play.

FOURTH ROUND.
Leitch beat Morrison, 2 up and 1 to play.
Stewart beat Gedge.
Scott beat Young, 4 up and 3 to play.

SEMI-FINAL.

Leitch beat Stewart.
Scott beat Kent, 3 up and 2 to play.

FINAL.

Leitch meets Scott.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

8TH CO. R.G.A., 3; UNIVERSITY, 1.

The above postponed second division match took place yesterday on the Navy ground at the Happy Valley, in ideal football weather. The teams were fairly evenly matched, but the superior weight of the soldiers told against the civilians. Both sides, especially the University, allowed many golden opportunities of scoring to go by, the civilians on at least three occasions, having nothing to do but beat the goalkeeper, but failing badly in each attempt. Shortly after the commencement of play McGregor opened the scoring for the soldiers, a mistake by a University back giving him his opportunity. Soon afterwards Gibson increased the Army lead by heading the ball into goal from a corner kick. The University forwards, showing a fine turn of speed, frequently broke away but were always intercepted by Meers, who played a steady game for the Artillery at right back. On one occasion only were the efforts of the University successful, and this was when Xavier, on their left, took the ball down the wing, beating the backs and finally netting with an excellent shot. The interval arrived with the score 2-1 in favour of the Army.

On play being resumed the University pressed strongly, Jennings being speedy upon several times to prevent the scoring. Varsity eventually took the lead to the other end and Smith sent in a fine centre, which Flannigan, in his eagerness to convert, kicked high over the bar. Gibson added the third goal for his side heading the ball into the net in a similar manner to that in which he scored his previous goal. The civilians made several dangerous rushes, and, on one occasion, Cheah Toon Lok had very hard lines, a shot from him running along the cross bar, and finally dropping behind. At another time Samy cleverly eluded the 8th backs and had the goal at his mercy but failed badly at the final effort to score. Meers left the field injured a little while before the final whistle-sounded but although this weakened the gunners they were able to keep their opponents out for the remainder of the game, which ended in a win for them by three goals to one.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	A.	F.
Staff & Depts.	4	2	0	1	5	5	5
St. Joseph's	2	1	0	0	8	1	4
Navy Co.	2	1	0	1	12	0	4
8th Co.	4	1	2	1	3	14	8
8th Co.	2	1	1	0	4	1	2
South China Ath.	2	1	1	0	5	6	2
University	3	1	2	0	2	8	2
Kowloon	2	0	1	1	1	3	1
8th Co.	1	0	1	0	2	4	0

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

RACING YACHTS.

The second of the series of the Club Championship events of the season was sailed off on Saturday in a light north-easterly breeze. The course was:—Mark boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (S), Lyemun Beacon (P), Mark boat in Quarry Bay (S)—distance, 9½ miles. The results were as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Yachts	H'cap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Dione	4.00	3.51.30	3.52.18
Rolla	Scratch	3.56.11	3.56.11
Jessica	1.35	D.N.S.	—
Dune	7.08	4.01.11	3.54.3
Colleen	7.08	D.N.S.	—
Dorothea	7.08	4.58.07	3.50.50

Position Points for race Points to date.
(1) Dorothy 7 7
(2) Dione 12 12
(3) Duna 9 9
(4) Rolla 3 7
— Jessica — —
— Colleen — —

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Yachts	H'cap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Ailsa	Scratch	4.15.39	4.15.39
Bonita	Scratch	4.18.31	4.18.31
Daphne	Scratch	4.18.14	4.18.14
Halcyon	Scratch	4.32.10	4.32.10

Position Points for race Points to date.
(1) Bonita 5 5
(2) Daphne 3 3
(3) Ailsa 2 2
(4) Halcyon 1 1

HAYWARD HAYS CLASS.

Yachts	H'cap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Urales	Scratch	4.22.11	4.22.11
Dawn	Scratch	4.30.35	4.30.35
Lysbeth	Scratch	4.33.45	4.33.45
Liza	Scratch	4.54.32	4.54.32
Owl	Scratch	D.N.S.	—

Position Points for race Points to date.
(1) Urales 6 12
(2) Lysbeth 4 8
(3) Dawn 3 6
(4) Liza 2 2
— Owl — —

GAIL CLASS.

Yachts	H'cap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Gael	Scratch	5.01.30	5.01.30
Toinette	Scratch	D.N.S.	—
Joan	Scratch	5.00.03	5.00.03
Thecla	Scratch	D.N.S.	—
Dorothy	48 sec.	5.10.58	5.10.10
Asthore	48 sec.	5.39.00	5.38.12

Position Points for race Points to date.
(1) Joan 7 12
(2) Gael 6 6
(3) Dorothy 4 8
(4) Asthore 3 6
— Toinette — —
— Thecla — —

GUILDERS.

The first of the series of Club Championship races for the Cruiser class, was sailed off on Sunday. Course: Cheung Chan (S); distance, 22 miles. Results:—

Yachts	H'cap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Lady Jean	Scr.	D.N.S.	—
Oenone	Scr.	2.02.03	0.02.03
Nicobe	Scr.	2.08.34	2.02.14
Dorothy II.	11.00	2.23.10	2.14.10
Helen	11.00	D.N.S.	—

Position Points for race Points to date.
(1) Oenone 6 6
(2) Nicobe 4 4
(3) Dorothy II. 3 3
— Lady Jean — —
— Helen — —

ENGLISH RIG.

Yachts	H'cap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
La Cigale	Scratch	D.N.S.	—
Vesper	Scratch	D.N.S.	—
Feathers	Scratch	1.53.11	1.53.11
Irene	Scratch	2.47.15	2.47.15
Norwegian	44.00	2.18.05	1.34.05
Queen Bee	51.20	2.47.20	1.56.00
Mist	55.00	2.45.20	1.50.20

Position Points for race Points to date.
(1) Irene 9 9
(2) Vesper 7 7
(3) Norwegian 6 6
(4) Mist 5 5
(5) Queen Bee 4 4
(6) Feathers 3 3
— La Cigale — —
— Vesper — —

ROSES IN BANGKOK.

Dr. T. Hayward Hays is known as the leading grower of roses in Bangkok, and the condition of his rose garden for the past few weeks is an eloquent testimony to the abnormal atmospheric conditions, since the influenza epidemic began. Six weeks ago Dr. Hays's roses were never in a healthier condition. Now 10 per cent of them are dead. Of the rest the leaves are dry and withered and practically none is in bloom. The occasional rose that may be found is small and undeveloped. At any time in the last twenty years, Dr. Hays was always sure of being able to gather big bouquets of roses every two or three days. The doctor is of opinion that his roses are injured by the same atmospheric conditions as are favouring the influenza.

THROWING STONES AT MOTOR-CARS.

LITTLE CHINESE BOY FINED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, a little Chinese boy was charged with throwing stones at Car No. 130, owned by Mr. George Grumble. Sergeant Blackman stated that the car was being driven along Garden Road, and when it was passing above Murray Parade Ground, stones were thrown at it. There were several boys playing by the side of the road, and the chauffeur noticed defendant aiming a stone at the car, which had a large dent on the side. He immediately arrested defendant and took him to the Police Station.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that the road was a concrete one and that, therefore, no stones could be found there. The chauffeur replied that there were several stones above the Parade Ground. Defendant stated that he did not throw any stones. There were several boys playing football and he was watching them.

Sergeant Blackman: There have been several complaints of small boys throwing stones at cars.
Mr. Wolfe: Oh yes, I know. I am satisfied that defendant was throwing stones. This is becoming serious, especially in Queen's Road East, along the Praya, and now Garden Road. It must be stopped.

The father of the boy said he did not think his son could have thrown the stone, as he was suffering from bad sight. Mr. Wolfe: That's probably the reason why the other boys missed and he happened to hit the car. (Laughter.) I propose to inflict a fine of \$5, with the alternative of fourteen days imprisonment. The next time a boy comes up before me for a similar offence I shall order him to be whipped.

PLENTY OF ROOM FOR ALL IN CHINA.

SPEECH BY THE U.S.A. MINISTER.

H.E. the United States Minister to China, Mr. Paul S. Reinsch, delivered an address recently on China at a luncheon in his honour given by the San Francisco Commercial Club. He said:—All the old customs, ideas and predictions of the Chinese are undergoing an enormous change right at this moment, he said. "It is the transitional period in China, with her people occupied in adapting themselves to the conditions of the modern world. The transition from personal to impersonal relations is especially marked in politics and business."

In former times the personality of the Governor of a province was all important, not the laws or regulations of the Government. The Chinese obeyed official mandates because he had confidence in the man that issued them. Now we are passing from personal sovereignty to the sovereignty of the law, and difficulties of many kinds are being encountered in the readjustment.

Corporations gradually supersede the old partnerships. The Chinese have been accustomed to short-term investments bringing in from 12 to 24 per cent return. The corporation basis, with its return of about 6 per cent, does not at first make a strong appeal to them. While they are changing over in the method of doing business, foreign capital can be of assistance in furnishing part of the capital needed in corporations. The Chinese are remarkably frugal, but the problem is to liberate their capital. Many towns of only about 12,000 population have two or three millionaires. They made their money mostly in silk or tea.

Representatives of foreign capital in China have changed their attitude and are going into the interior. Formerly, they made all their investments in the Treaty ports. We must come to look at China from the point of view of the Chinese.

China can support twice its present population by the scientific elimination of foods. It is overpopulated only in spots. A truly constructive era is about to begin in China. There is room for all. But there should be no old-fashioned competition in which half the energy is wasted in trying to keep the other man from doing business."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.

"PERIOD OF SERVICE."
The following indicates the present status of members of the Police Reserve Force. The information is issued for general information.

1.—By Section 10 of the Hongkong Police Reserve Ordinances, 1914 and 1917, the Governor may, by proclamation, call the Reserve out for service.
2.—On September 14th 1917, the Governor did by proclamation call the Hongkong Police Reserve out for service.
3.—Until the cancellation by the Governor of such calling out, no member may resign or claim relief from any of the duties required of the members of the Force.

4.—Upon the cancellation of such calling out, any member may quit the Reserve on giving three months' notice in writing and on delivering up all equipment.
A circular relative to the above matter will be issued.

ACCIDENTS.
The following General Order No. 68, 1918, issued by the G.S.F. is to be inserted opposite D.O. 41 at page 33 and opposite page 10 of the "Pocket Policeman":—

"In ordinary cases of accident the sufferer should be taken to the Government Civil Hospital. In serious cases the nearest doctor should be procured and the patient taken to the nearest hospital where a doctor is in attendance.
It is to be understood that the doctor at the hospital to which the case is taken may, in his discretion, send it on to the Government Civil Hospital."

November 18th, 1918.

HONGKONG MAN'S DEATH AT HOME. A FATAL FLYING ACCIDENT.

News has been received locally of the death at Home, on September 7th, of Capt. Gordon Cope, R.A.F., lately of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong. Capt. Cope, who had returned from France during August, was engaged in instruction when a collision occurred in mid-air, and the aeroplane crashed to the ground, the young officer and the observer both being killed instantaneously.

Capt. Cope, who was a son of Mr. W. C. Cope, C.C., Finchley, and Mrs. Cope, left Hongkong for Home immediately after the outbreak of war and joined the 1st of Court O.T.C., receiving his commission in the Artillery in December, 1914. He saw continuous service in France, and was severely wounded early this year. He joined the Flying Corps in the Spring of 1918.

In May last, Capt. Cope was married to Miss Doris L. Shephard, daughter of Mr. J. E. Shephard of Hampstead. He was only 27 years of age at the time of his death.

The funeral took place on September 11th at St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley. The prayers at the committal concluded with the beautiful Russian Kontakion for the departed:—"Give rest, O Christ, to Thy servants with Thy saints, where sorrow and weeping are no more, neither sighing nor weeping but life everlasting."

DEATH OF MR. F. A. PIESSE.

The death occurred suddenly at midnight on Sunday of Mr. F. A. Piesse, Principal Warder of the Victoria Gaol. The deceased, who was about 51 years of age, was apparently in the best of health on Sunday evening. He retired to bed at about 9.30 p.m., and a couple of hours later complained of feeling ill. Before any effective medical assistance could be rendered he succumbed, owing, it is believed, to heart-disease. The deceased came to the Colony in March, 1902, as a warder, and rose to the position of chief warder in February, 1911. He saw service in the Boxer Rebellion. Of an unassuming nature, he was liked by all who came into contact with him. He leaves a widow and one son.

The funeral took place last evening and was accorded military honours, deceased having been a member of "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon of the Hongkong Defence Corps. The coffin, covered by the Union Jack on which rested the helmet, belt and bayonet of the deceased, was placed on a gun-carriage drawn by men of No. 4 platoon. The 18th Infantry Band led the procession playing Chopin's Funeral March. On arrival at the cemetery gates several warders of Victoria Gaol, carried the coffin on their shoulders to its last resting place. The Rev. H. Copley Moyle officiated at the graveside, and at the conclusion of the service, three volleys were fired and the Last Post sounded.

The deceased's widow and son were the chief mourners and amongst those present were Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (R.) (Assistant Superintendent of Victoria Gaol), Major Macdonald and Captain Stewart.

The floral tributes included those from the widow; "A" Co., H.K.D.C.; Assistant Superintendent of Victoria Gaol; the Warders of Victoria Gaol; the guards of Victoria Gaol; the Clerical Staff of the Prison Department; Naval and Military Lodge; and the Police.

DEATH OF MRS. HANBURY IN SHANGHAI.

It is with deep regret, says the N.C. Daily News, that we have to record the death on November 13th of Mrs. Hanbury, wife of Mr. Horace Hanbury of Probst, Hanbury & Co.

Mrs. Alexandra Hanbury was the youngest daughter of the late Sir Frank Souter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and was married to Mr. Hanbury in October, 1907. She was the sister of Mr. Frank Souter, formerly well known in Shanghai. Mr. H. P. Souter now Home at the war, and Miss Souter still resident in the Far East. Mrs. Hanbury was extremely active in local war work, particularly the B. W. W., and she was one of the founders of the British Flower Shop for which she continued to work most zealously and for the success of which she was not a little responsible. She was a good horsewoman and tennis player and had many friends in Shanghai, by whom great sympathy was felt for Mr. Hanbury and their little son.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—At the meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association held the other day, one of the speakers advocated the provision of a model settlement in Kowloon between the prolongation of Coronation and Tai Po Roads. I believe he was referring to Kowloon Tong, lying between Yau Ma Tei railway station and Shamshuipo. I do not think many people know that some Portuguese and others bought several million square feet of land there some years ago in the hope of founding a Garden City. To-day one of the best kept gardens in the Peninsula is to be found there. The promoters are very much discouraged in developing the land as there are at present two large cemeteries situated right in the midst of their property. I cannot understand why these cemeteries should be allowed to exist in such close proximity to human habitations and within a stone's throw of Mongkok, which is fast developing into a town of some importance. If the Government could see its way to remove or close these burial grounds at once I feel certain much capital would be attracted to that place. Some 3 or 4 years ago a Portuguese syndicate bought 10 acres of ground (one acre of building land and nine acres of agricultural land) from the Government for \$1,000 or 2,293 cents per square foot. This gives a fair idea of value of land in that locality. So far, only two bungalows have been built. The two cemeteries are the stumbling blocks for the development of the district; otherwise, the whole of the Kowloon Tong is an ideal place for a Portuguese reservation. The hillside commands full views of the harbour, and the surrounding hills abound with granite suitable for building purposes. The Government can easily sell a few hundred acres at a premium of \$100 per acre on the same terms as those granted to the above-named syndicate. If this were done the next step would be the opening up of proper roads, as accessibility is one of the chief features in town-planning. Improved ferry services at Mongkok and Shamshuipo and the establishment of a railway station near the Lion Hill tunnel would tend to popularise the place as a residential quarter. In order to stimulate building activity a private enterprise like the Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., could be depended upon to meet the demand. This Company is one of the largest property owners in Kowloon and as the Portuguese have very large holdings of shares in this Company I trust the management will take this matter into their favourable consideration. The Government ought likewise to invite local architects to submit plans for 4 and 6-roomed bungalows, costing from \$4,000 to \$7,000. Prizes should be given for the best bungalow to be uniformly adopted in the proposed model settlement. In order to encourage building, printed plans and specifications should be sold for a nominal fee to each allotment holder of one acre of ground. In conclusion, I share the belief of another speaker at that memorable meeting who said that "Kowloon is bound to become a great city."—Yours faithfully, F.M.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. WOMAN FOLLOWS HER BROTHER-IN-LAW'S ADVICE.

"I was worried by my creditors, and when I asked my brother-in-law to return the money he borrowed from me he advised me to go abroad or commit suicide, so I followed his advice and jumped into the sea." Thus spoke a middle-aged Chinese woman of respectable appearance at the Magistracy, yesterday, when charged with attempting to commit suicide.

Inspector Gordon informed Mr. Wolfe that defendant went on board a crowded ferry coming from Kowloon to Hongkong, and when half way across she jumped into the water. The ferry had to be stopped and the woman was rescued. She informed the Police that her husband had gone to the F.M.S. after borrowing money from her. Her brother-in-law had also taken her money with which to start a business. When she asked for it back the brother-in-law refused.

Mr. Wolfe: This jumping over-board is becoming rather a nuisance.

The brother-in-law, a Chinese employed at Holt's wharf, promised to look after the woman, but the defendant asked what guarantee she had that he would not ill-treat her.

Inspector Gordon: There are always

Mr. Wolfe expressed the hope that defendant would not attempt any "cheap advertising" again by jumping overboard. He advised her to live with her brother-in-law, and bound her over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for a year.

MILITARY WEDDING AT KOWLOON.

LIEUT. MITCHELL AND MISS R. D. ROBERTSON.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, was the scene of a very pretty wedding yesterday afternoon when Lieut. Eric John Mitchell, of the 127th Beluchis (son of the late Mr. E. W. Mitchell of Hongkong and of Mrs. Mitchell of 5, Addison Gardens, London, W.) was married to Miss Rose Dorothy Robertson, younger daughter of Major T. A. Robertson, of the Army Ordnance Department, and Mrs. Robertson, of Antrim Villas, Kowloon. The bridegroom, who was on the staff of Messrs. Bradley & Co., left Hongkong last year to take up a Commission in the Indian Army, and only returned to the Colony on leave a few days ago. His arrival synchronised with that of Major Robertson from Vladivostok. The bride, who has been an active worker on behalf of war charities, is well known and deservedly popular.

The Church was filled with the many friends of the contracting parties. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attired in a becoming gown of white duchesse satin veiled with shadow lace and trimmed with orange blossoms. She wore the conventional tulle veil and carried a handsome bouquet of white chrysanthemums and roses. She was attended by Misses Eileen Lammet and Betty Hammond. These young ladies wore frocks of pink crepe de chine, trimmed with brown fur, and Eve caps. They carried baskets of roses. The bridegroom was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Mayhew, R.M.L.I., as best man.

The service, which was conducted by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, was fully choral, the hymns "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" and "Our Blessed Redeemer" being sung. Whilst the register was being signed Mr. Martin, who presided at the organ, played Mendelssohn's well known bridal march, and, later, the newly married couple passed out of the Church under an archway formed by the swords of the many military officers present. Capt. Buck, Capt. Murray, and Lieut. McConnell acted as ushers at the service.

A reception followed at the United Services Recreation Club when the customary toasts were honoured. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. He had known the bride, he said, for several years. She was a "sportsman" of the very best type, played any and every game and played them all well. He had also known the bridegroom for a long time and was well aware of his sterling qualities. Lieut. Mitchell was an exceedingly lucky fellow. His Excellency wished all prosperity to the newly married couple and referred in flattering terms to Major and Mrs. Robertson whose names he also coupled with the toast.

The bridegroom caused great amusement in a brief but appropriate reply. He said that although he had the reputation of being the greatest talker in Hongkong, he was a very bad hand at making speeches. He had attended very many weddings, but this wedding was certainly the best of them all. He thanked His Excellency for the flattering things he had said both about his wife and himself, and those present for having drunk to their health with such cordiality. In turn he proposed the toast of the bridesmaids.

Lt.-Col. Mayhew, replying on behalf of the little bridesmaids, remarked that he would be quite willing to act as bestman to them in a few years' time.

Subsequently Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell left, amid showers of rice and confetti, for Tai Po, where the honeymoon is being spent. They will leave for Shanghai about the end of this week. The bride's going away dress, was of mist-blue faced cloth, trimmed with silver and georgette. She wore a black velvet hat trimmed with silver and plumes, and an ermine stole and muff.

The wedding presents were many in number and formed a handsome and valuable collection.

Among those present at the ceremony and the reception were:—H.E. the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.; H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General F. Ventris) and Miss Ventris, Commodore V. G. and Mrs. Guirner, Miss Garner, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Dreaper, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEKING NEWS.

PEKING, November 18th.

It is reported that the ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui will attend the Peace Conference in Europe. Tuan has left Peking for Shanghai, and will proceed to Europe from Shanghai.

The President, Hsu Shih-chang, has decided to inspect the Chinese troops and the Foreign troops in Peking on the 28th and entertain the Allied Ministers on the 29th inst.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 18th.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

The Military Government has sent a circular telegram to the South-West provinces ordering them to celebrate the Allied victory. The Principals of the Canton schools have proposed to hold a lantern procession. In addition to the decorations of various schools, to celebrate the armistice in Europe.

ARMY REPORTS.

It is reported that the Canton Military and Naval forces have jointly attacked Amoy. Commander Chan Kwang-ming is in charge of the offensive.

THE TUCHUN'S RESIGNATION.

It is rumoured that the Tuchun, Mok Wing-soon, will resign on account of ill-health. He has been advised to do so by a foreign doctor. Ma Chai, one of the Kwangsi leaders, will be appointed Mok's successor.

INFLUENZA IN KIANG-SI.

A message from Nam-Hung states that the influenza epidemic is spreading all over Kiang-si. The Northern troops are suffering severely and more than 500 deaths have been reported.

JAPANESE STEAMER ON FIRE SEEKS ASSISTANCE IN HONGKONG.

At about 6 a.m. yesterday the Japanese steamer *Shinkoku Maru*, of 4,395 tons, commanded by Captain T. Kinchiki and owned by the Kishomoto Kisen Kaisha, Osaka, Japan, entered the harbour and signalled for assistance; a fire having broken out in one of the holds.

It appears that the vessel left Singapore on her way to Vancouver with a general cargo, comprising copra and rubber, and, while on the high seas, smoke was seen to be issuing from one of the holds. The Captain and crew did all in their power to extinguish the fire, but their efforts proved futile and it was decided to put in at Hongkong. Here the fire-boat, manned by the local brigade, immediately got to work, and at the end of a couple of hours succeeded in subduing the outbreak. The extent of the damage is not yet known. The vessel and cargo, it is stated, were heavily insured.

Mrs. Kemp, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Col. Young, Lt.-Col. Crisp, Lieut.-Col. Pasby, Major and Mrs. Morgan, Major and Mrs. Hammond, Major Ardoino, Major and Mrs. Macdonald, Major Cassels, Fleet Surgeon Cochrane, Surgeon Fitzroy Williams, Captain and Mrs. Lammet, Capt. and Mrs. Aitken, Capt. Pearce, Capt. Wahl, Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, Captain Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Raworth, Commander Beckwith, R.N., and Mrs. Beckwith, Lieut. McConnell and Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Miss Rogers, Rev. F. G. B. and Miss Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Athol Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Keigwin, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bevington, Mrs. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Blair, Mrs. Fearon, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lammet, Dr. and Mrs. MacFarlane, Dr. and Mrs. Strachan, Dr. and Mrs. Black, the Major and Officers of the Hampshire Regiment, the Civil and Military Staff of the A.O.D. and many others.

Towards the close of the reception another pleasing ceremony was performed. Colonel Young, on behalf of the United Services Recreation Club, presented to Major Robertson a silver bowl, which had been subscribed for among the members, as a mark of appreciation and gratitude for the useful and untiring work put in for many years by him as Honorary Secretary of the Club. In doing so, Colonel Young paid a high tribute to the real live interest which Major Robertson had always taken in the Club, and which was mainly responsible for the flourishing condition in which the Club was now in. Major Robertson returned, thanks briefly and said that the presentation had taken him entirely by surprise.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

CAMP OUTFITS

JAEGER'S PURE WOOL.

KHAKI JACKETS

ALL SIZES FROM \$8.50 EACH.

VIVELLA AND CELLULAR

KHAKI SHIRTS

FOX'S SPIRAL AND BOYD'S ELASTIC

KHAKI PUTTEES

MARCHING SOCKS.

REGULATION BOOTS.

KHAKI

TIES, BRACES, SCARVES, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand, tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put" Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.



1185.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

CHANGE OF SEASONS.

NEW STOCKS OF

"VIVELLA" and LIGHT-WEIGHT WOOL UNDERWEAR.

UNSHRINKABLE

WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT,

BEAUTIFUL

SOFT NON-IRRITABLE GARMENTS.

CASHMERE SOCKS.

A large consignment just received in PLAIN COLOURS, BLACK, WHITE and FANCY DESIGNS. Price from \$1.00 to \$2.50

SPECIAL VALUE WEAR GUARANTEED.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, Des Vaux Road, HONGKONG

1279

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.
SCOTTISH WOMEN'S STALL.

WILL the Ladies who have so generously donated articles to the above Stall at the Fair, kindly send their gifts to the following Conveners on or before November 28th:—

Mrs. Sutherland... Peak District.
Mrs. Milroy... West Point.
Mrs. Shaw... East Point.
Mrs. Tomlinson... Quarry Bay.
Messrs. Black and Ormiston... Central.
Mrs. C. Forsyth... Kowloon.

All perishable goods should be sent direct to the Scottish Women's Stall at the Fair Ground early on the morning of November 29th. [2687]

ICE PLANT FOR SALE

SECOND-HAND belt-driven CO₂ ice-making Plant in first-class condition, complete with Distilling Plant. Capacity 6 Tons of Ice per day with Circulating Water at 55° Fah. Owners buying larger plant. This plant is offered subject to being unsold on receipt of acceptance. For price and detailed specification refer to "NAMKENG" Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2683]

WANTED.

YOUNG Girl for General Office work. Must be able to operate typewriter also with some experience in stenographic work. Applications to be addressed: P. O. Box No. 40, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2684]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

REGRADEING OF LINE AT DEPRESSORS.

IT will be necessary to bring into use the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, at THAT DATE THE UPPER AND LOWER TERMINAL STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

TOLLS.

An allowance of 20% will be made on all tickets (dog tickets and charges for goods excepted) for such time as the Cars are running the shortened distance.

SEASON TICKETS.

These will be charged at usual rates. The allowance of 20% will be made at the expiration of the period for which the ticket was issued.

PUNCH TICKETS.

Special punch tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old punch tickets may be held over until the Cars are running the full distance or, if returned to the Company's Office, a pro rata refund will be made for the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible in order to minimise the inconvenience to residents of the Peak and Upper levels.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, November 18th, 1918. [2686]

G. B. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on TUESDAY, the 26th of November, 1918, at 3 p.m. at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of TWO Lots of CROWN LAND at Hung Hom in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN LEASE to be held by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Description	Containing	Approx. Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Lot 1, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the road on the south and west.	1000	1000	1000	1000
2	Lot 2, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the road on the south and west.	1000	1000	1000	1000

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONGKONG.

announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

BLISS KNAPP, C.S.B.

at the

THEATRE ROYAL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1918, AT 5.30 P.M.

INTIMATIONS

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT
LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, CHATEAU ROAD,

M. ROUET DE JOURNAL,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2638]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT
LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be closed on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, (FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Charter Road,

where full particulars may be obtained:

A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2687]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT
LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE FCS. 70.80.

NET INTEREST PRODUCED 5.65%.

RUNNING FROM OCTOBER 16th,

1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSING

NOVEMBER 20th, 1918.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR

FRENCH EXCHANGE, ADVANCES

GRANTED AGAINST SORE.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLI-

CATION TO THE—

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,

R. A. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 26th, 1918. [2686]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are

now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard

Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall

and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and

70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M.

Navy and Army are welcome to use the

Institute.

MANAGERESS. [2639]

G. B. WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at

the Headquarters Victoria Barracks,

until 10 o'clock Noon on TUESDAY

NOVEMBER 26th, 1918, for the supply of

FORAGE for the period January 1st, 1919,

to March 31st, 1919.

Forms of Tender and other particulars

may be obtained from the office of the O.C.,

A.S.C. at the Headquarters Office.

Hongkong, November 17th, 1918. [2673]

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED.—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold Com-

municate with—

A. K. TAYLOR,

No. 4, Government Quarters,

Park Road. [2682]

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for

Child of 4 years.—Apply Box 24,

o/c "Daily Press." [2684]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING in connection with the above will be held in the "MUSIC ROOM" of the City Hall at 8.15 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th.

To form a Poultry Association and to arrange to hold a Poultry Show at an early date.

N.B.—All interested are invited to attend.

Hongkong, November 18th, 1918. [2677]

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
DE PAUL.

will hold THEIR 35th ANNUAL "AL FRESCO FETE"

in the Compound of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,

ON SUNDAY,

DECEMBER 8th, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Admission 91.

Each ticket of admission carries with it the right to a souvenir if presented at the Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete only.

Tickets can be had from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH and Messrs. GRACA & Co.

Admission Free.

In the afternoon from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. Children's Stalls will be opened and Tea and Cakes will be served.

Hongkong, November 18th, 1918. [2651]

NEWINGTON COLLEGE,
STANMORE, SYDNEY.

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

Founded 1863.

Head Master, Rev. C. J. PRESCOTT, M.A. (Oxon)

Assisted by an Experienced Staff.

1. Classical Side, for the University and the Professions.

2. Modern Side—Commercial and Scientific.

3. Boarding School. Twenty acres of land, with Cricket Oval, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Carpenter's Shop, Physical Drill, etc.

Three Wigram Allen and Schofield Scholarships and Four Open Scholarships.

Every attention given to the welfare and comfort of Boarders.

Prospectus on application to Messrs. DAVID FRIT & Co., Accountants for the Trustees—350, George Street, Sydney.

References permitted to the Hon. the Minister for Education—Sydney. [2673]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER
PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchcliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 4,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—

"AERATED WATER PLANT,"

Care of Hongkong Daily Press,

or

Care of General Post Office,

Box No. 320. [2682]

TO LET

From January 1st, 1919.

TO LET.

From January 1st, 1919.

DESIRABLE 5-ROOM RESIDENCE,

No. 4, Broadwood Road.

Apply to—

GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,

Chater Road. [2670]

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITEFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY

RAY, next to our Glass Factory,

consisting of 15,000 Square feet, suitable for

storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.

Apply to—

KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,

248, Des Voeux Road Central. [2619]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,

Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2480]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings. 2000

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shumeng, Canton.

A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [26]

FOR SALE.

GALSEND, 108, THE PEAK, Six Rooms

Grass Tennis Court, immediate

possession.

Apply—

C. H. GALE,

Public Works Department. [2683]

INTIMATION

SPEY
ROYAL
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

10 Years' Old.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 615.

MARRIAGE.

WOOLLEY-RICHES.—At Ipswich, on Sept. 21st, Captain J. J. WOOLLEY, General List, to MISS FLORENCE, widow of HENRY GASKIN RICHES, of Tientsin.

DEATHS.

COPE.—Accidentally killed while flying at Salisbury Plain, on September 7th, Captain GORDON COPE, M.A., formerly of the staff of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. COPE, of Carson House, Finchley, aged 27 years. [2685]

GRUNDY.—At No. 30, Route Pichen, Shanghai, on November 12th, ROBERTALD GRUNDY, aged 35 years.

HUNT.—At Camberley, on September 21st, HENRY J. HUNT, formerly of Yokohama, in his 61st year.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1918.

"THE EMPIRE'S SURE
SHIELD."

WHILE absorbed by the spectacle of the complete breakdown of Germany's great military machine on the Western Front we are apt, perhaps, to forget the part played by the British Navy and the Allied Fleets in bringing about the débâcle. H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT remarked at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council that "a loss of five thousand combatants out of twenty-two millions guarded in their passage across the sea" summed up, better than any elaborate phrases could do, the achievements of our Navy. The statement sums up adequately, and in the precise and business-like language of the Navy, one part of the work that was successfully accomplished, but it makes no reference to the many other equally important duties which our sailors were called upon to perform under conditions which would have been regarded a few years ago as rendering their task impossible. We shall, indeed, be doing our Navy scant justice if we imagine that it has simply provided an efficient escort for the troops on their way to the battlefield. Behind all the Allied armies stood the ships and the sailors rendering essential support. There has been no great naval fight to establish once and

for all the supremacy of the sea. Britain has always been eager for the encounter, but her enemies shrank from the test, and are now quietly surrendering their ships not primarily because of the successful strategy of Marshal Foch in France and Belgium but as the result of the close watch maintained by our battleships and battle-cruisers, with their attendant craft, in the North Sea and the Mediterranean. A greater victory than Trafalgar has been won, but because it has been won over a period of years and with comparatively little blood-shed, owing to the admitted superiority of our sea-forces, it is possible that the names of Jellicoe and BEATTY will not resound through history as the name of NELSON has done.

This is no reason, however, why we, who have the facts before us, should fail in our appreciation of those who, by their untiring vigilance, their daring, enterprise, and initiative have upheld all the glorious traditions of sea-power which are the proud boast of our race. A few weeks after the outbreak of war the Admiralty reported that the seven-seas were clear of enemy shipping. Then the blockade began, and, once the hampering restrictions of the unratified Declaration of London were removed, it was maintained with increasing severity. The Allies do not know fully yet the influence which this has had upon military events on land or the extent to which it has been responsible for the revolt of the masses in Germany against their military oppressors, but obviously it has been a very powerful factor.

Indeed, in the opinion of Admiral SIMS of the United States Fleet "Germany's defeat was largely accomplished by the British Navy." A few German warships which escaped from Tsingtau met and sank off Coronel the gallant little squadron commanded by Admiral CRADDOCK, only one small British cruiser escaping. It is possible that the British Commander might have saved his ships had he decided upon fight but in spite of great inferiority in speed and gun-power, he preferred to "engage the enemy." The success of the enemy, complete though it was, brought but little respite to them and Admiral von SZEE, during the rejoicings of his compatriots in Chile, expressed the conviction that he would never again see the Fatherland. Even as he spoke, British cruisers were steaming rapidly towards the east coast of South America and a few days later the battle of the Falkland Islands swept the German war-ships from the open sea. These two engagements were the only ones fought away from the protection of the German forts and mine-fields during the whole four years and a half. In the battle of Jutland the enemy scuttled back to the shelter of their coast defences when they saw the British battleships approaching, and there, except for isolated raids on English watering places, they were forced to remain. The blocking of Zeebrugge and Ostend were brilliant exploits which will live for ever in the annals of the British Navy. They serve to show what might have been done had the sincerely desired opportunities been vouchsafed, but, for the most part the Navy had to watch and wait—perhaps the most trying task of all. The submarines upon which the enemy relied in their extremity were fought, by both the Navy and the Mercantile Marine, with a tenacity of purpose and resourcefulness of which we can form only a poor conception, and were gradually being overcome. It is true they did an immense amount of damage, but who could doubt that, if the positions of the belligerents had been reversed and Britain had chosen to adopt this inhuman form of warfare, the sinister weapon in the hands of the men of our Navy would have meant victory! Germany's naval power has been broken as completely as her military power, and, although there is no need to attempt to apportion the credit as between the Army and Navy, the record of the senior service deserves to be written in letters of gold. Before the opening of the war, an expert reminds us, it was almost an axiom that fleets representing different nationalities and different methods of training could not co-operate at sea. In this war, however, no fewer than eight navies have been acting in concert against a common foe. Britain was admittedly in the forefront, and while naturally our pride in the achievements of our own sailors finds first expression we would not withhold a tribute to our Allies for their valuable co-operation.

Mr. Ernest Crowdon, of Burton, Derby, chartered accountant, left £300 to the China Inland Mission.

The monthly meeting of the Mothers' Union at the Helena May Institute this afternoon at 3 o'clock will be conducted by Mrs. Kemp.

It is estimated that there are some 50,000 Chinese coolies employed in trench digging, road making, and sanitation work in connection with the present military operations.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Kenneth Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, who was killed on September 15th, aged 30, was a nephew of the late Dr. J. Kenneth Mackenzie, who founded the Government Medical School at Tientsin.

A shop-keeper of 28, Wing On Street has reported to the Police that between 8.30 p.m. on the 15th instant and noon on the 16th, some person entered his shop and stole two \$500 notes from his safe by means of a duplicate key.

Lieut. Commander V. J. Bowden-Smith, who was recently killed on service in the North Sea, was in China in 1908-10, as a junior lieutenant on the river gunboat *Kinsia*. He was also for a time torpedo lieutenant of the *Euryalus* when that vessel was in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Mr. F. E. Taylor, so well-known as the Statistical Secretary and Senior Commissioner in the Customs Service, arrived in Hongkong from Shanghai by the *Sinkiang* en route for Taichang. Mr. Taylor retired from the Customs at the close of October after more than 41 years spent in China, and more than 43 actually in her service.

The wedding was

THE WAR.

PREMIER OUTLINES COALITION PROGRAMME.

EVACUATION OF FRENCH TERRITORY COMPLETED.

GERMANS SURRENDER IN EAST AFRICA.

SCENES OF DISORDER IN BRUSSELS.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

THE ARMISTICE

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SURRENDER OF WARSHIPS COMPLETED.

LONDON, November 17th.

It is stated that Admiral Beatty, accompanied by the American Admiral Sims, went yesterday on board the *Queen Elizabeth* at Rosyth and received the German Plenipotentiaries. He completed the arrangements for the surrender of the German warships. These must be ready to depart from their ports to-morrow morning. Their meeting with the Grand Fleet of the Allied contingents in battle array at the rendezvous in the North Sea promises to be a magnificent spectacle, which will be unprecedented in history.

It is estimated that there will be 1,000 Allied ships.

THE HANDING OVER OF WARSHIPS.

AMSTERDAM, November 18th.

A telegram from Berlin confirms the names of the battleships which the British claimed. Their departure is stipulated at not later than 5 a.m. on November 18th, with reduced crews and no ammunition.

JAPAN'S REPRESENTATIVES AT THE CONFERENCE.

TOKYO, November 17th.

Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador in London and Baron Matsui, Japanese Ambassador in Paris, will represent Japan at the Peace Conference.

GERMANY HANDING OVER HER U-BOATS.

COPENHAGEN, November 18th.

The Berlin Soviet has appealed to the submarine crews to man the U-boats proceeding to England. It has assured the crews of their safety and their non-interference.

Promises were made to substantially insure the lives of the submarine crews, and they were also promised a handsome donation.

GERMANY'S "PLENIPOTENTIARIES."

AMSTERDAM, November 17th.

A telegram from Wilhelmshaven states that the Plenipotentiaries aboard the *Queen Mary* consist of a leading seaman, quartermaster, and engineer's mate, with Admiral Hipper as technical adviser.

BELGIAN PARLIAMENT TO MEET AGAIN.

LONDON, November 18th.

Reuter learns that the Belgian Parliament will probably meet in Brussels on November 21st.

BRITISH SHIPPING FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, November 17th.

It is semi-officially announced that Great Britain has agreed to "cede" to France 500,000 tons of British shipping, one-third at the conclusion of hostilities, one-third during the year after the war, and the remainder during the succeeding years.

APPEAL FOR MITIGATION OF ARMISTICE TERMS.

LONDON, November 17th.

In addition to an appeal by German women for mitigation of the terms of the Armistice, wireless messages from German Catholics in all parts of the world have expressed similar appeals to the Pope.

The German Socialists have telegraphed to the Swedish Socialist, M. Branting protesting against the blockade and the consequent hunger war, and requesting a re-transmission of the protest to the workers of all countries.

M. Branting is re-transmitting the protest and Mr. Arthur Henderson supports it. It is pointed out in London that the German version of the Armistice terms, published in Germany and re-transmitted to Scandinavia, omitted the Allies' promise to provision Germany.

PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

LONDON, November 18th.

A German official message states that the Government has announced that prisoners-of-war in Germany will be granted opportunities to return home immediately.

EMPEROR KARL ABDICATES HUNGARIAN THRONE.

COPENHAGEN, November 17th.

Emperor Karl has abdicated the Throne of Hungary.

"THE GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY."

PARIS, November 17th.

Marshal Foch, in a proclamation to the Allied Troops, states:—

"You gained the greatest battle in history and saved the most sacred cause of liberty. The world will be proud of you. You covered your flags with glory, and immortal posterity will be for ever grateful to you."

THE EMPIRE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, November 17th.

The Press Bureau has published congratulatory messages to H.M. the King, on the termination of hostilities, from all parts of the Empire, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

THE REJOICINGS IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 17th.

Armistice rejoicings in London, have reached a climax. There were wonderful scenes yesterday opposite Buckingham Palace which was the centre of attraction during the day. Various processions ended there.

The most amusing procession was that of the American soldiers, who were headed by a Negro "Jazz" Band.

The most impressive procession was that of 100,000 silver-badged ex-soldiers, who halted at Trafalgar Square and passed a resolution of loyalty to the King. They then marched to the Palace. On one of their banners was inscribed "We want no Bolshevik Government."

Their Majesties were cheered tumultuously, when returning from the Albert Hall.

The West End was impassable, there being crowds of dancing revellers. In the evening many were in fancy dress.

The Ministry of Munitions provided a safety valve, giving a fire-works display in Hyde Park.

Good humour and orderliness were the prevailing characteristics of the revellers.

EARLIER CABLES.

420,000 FRENCH PRISONERS TO BE REPATRIATED.

PARIS, November 18th.

A Havas message says:—

French officers, including two Generals, visited the German Headquarters at Spa on Thursday, for arranging the return to their homes of French prisoners numbering 420,000. Thirty days have been allowed for repatriation.

Conferences between the French and German officers concerning the handing over of artillery and aeroplanes stipulated in the Armistice have already taken place.

FRENCH DEMOBILISATION ORDER.

PARIS, November 18th.

A Havas message says:—

M. Clemenceau has issued a circular that men belonging to the mobilisation classes of 1887, 1888 and 1889 should be definitely released from military service and sent home, all formalities to be completed by December 1st.

EVACUATION OF FRENCH TERRITORY ACCOMPLISHED.

LYONS, November 18th.

The clauses of the Armistice are being carried out normally. The total evacuation of French territory may now be considered as having been accomplished; in fact, the French have already entered Belgium at Givet.

The Americans have crossed the frontier of Lorraine and have liberated a great number of villages included in the Department of Moselle before 1871; they have occupied the advanced forts of Metz.

Everywhere the Allies are welcomed as the liberators.

The Allies are taking not only a large amount of material, but also a considerable number of German soldiers who are to be taken prisoner rather than sent to Germany.

It is reckoned that by November 24th the French will have advanced ninety kilometres.—*French Wireless.*

GERMANY HANDING OVER WAR MATERIAL.

PARIS, November 18th.

A Havas message says:—

The terms of the Armistice are being carried out without interruption, under normal conditions. The enemy is submitting to the clauses with regard to the evacuation of occupied territory and is handing over war material. The results are likely to be attained more rapidly than was at first expected.

THE ARMY COUNCIL'S CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Press Bureau states:—

The Army Council has sent a message to Sir Douglas Haig as follows:—

"On the occasion of the happy termination of hostilities we congratulate all ranks of the British Army in France upon their magnificent share in the series of brilliant actions which contributed so powerfully to the gradual wearing down and the final submission of the enemy."

Since August, 1914, the British Expeditionary Force has grown from a small but highly efficient contingent, which acquitted itself with such renown at Mons, the Marne, the Aisne, and Ypres, to a great army. During the last four months this army waged, on a front of many miles, an unceasing battle and has every day won new glories for its standard.

Through the four chequered years of the conflict the same spirit of cheerfulness, stoicism and gallantry which our forefathers constantly displayed, was again shown in the glorious tale of the daily achievements which is the reason of the Empire's pride and rejoicing today.

To Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the commander who had led to decisive victory, over the formidable and skilful, the mightiest army ever sent forth to battle from the Empire, to all the officers, from the highest to the lowest, to all the rank and file, who had borne the burden of campaign undaunted by discomfort, wounds, sickness or death, also to those whose unceasing labour behind the lines smoothed the machine working for victory, the Army Council tender their tribute of admiration and gratitude, hoping that under God the mighty work which brought the victorious conclusion on the battlefield may ensure the Empire a future of honour, prosperity and peace."

THE ADMIRALTY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Admiralty has forwarded the following telegram received from the Admiralty for publication.

"The Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty desire heartily to congratulate the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines upon the triumph of the Allied cause in the realisation of which they have played so splendid a part adding lustre throughout to the great traditions of the Service to which they belong."

Their Lordships feel that after four years of ceaseless vigilance a relaxation of war conditions cannot but be eagerly desired by officers and men and they may be relied upon to grant leave and modify war routine immediately circumstances permit."

"For the present, however, with German submarines possibly still at sea and ignorant of the Armistice, the work of escorting ships to be surrendered or interned devolving largely upon the British Navy and with the full capacity of the minesweepers required for denying the seas, it is plain that no officers and men can be spared from their duties until the safety of the country at sea is assured. The Navy had in time of peace to be ready for war in a sense in which land forces cannot be. Now that peace is again in prospect, it may prove that even after the troops in the field are enjoying a brief respite from tension, the Navy must for a time continue its war routine. If so, their Lordships are confident that this will be cheerfully accepted as being at once the burden and privilege of the Empire's first line of defence."

ALLIED NAVIES' SHARE IN THE VICTORY.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Press Bureau states:— Admiral Sims sent a warm letter to Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss, on the occasion of the Armistice, congratulating him on the conclusion of the war, which was largely due to the enemy's desire to crush the British Empire.

Germany's defeat had been largely accomplished by the British Navy. Admiral Wemyss, in reply, thanked America for her timely naval assistance, her loyalty and her singleness of purpose.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Press Bureau states:—President Wilson has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George as follows:—

"May I express my sincere admiration of the admirable temper and purpose of your address on November 18th. It is delightful to be made aware of such community of thought and counsel in approaching the high and difficult task awaiting us."

NON-CONFORMIST THANKS GIVING SERVICE.

LONDON, November 18th.

The Albert Hall was packed when a Non-Conformist "Thanksgiving Service" was held. Their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George, and Mr. and Mrs. Asquith were present.

POLES POSSESS GERMAN HEAD-QUARTERS AT WARSAW.

LYONS, November 15th.

A message from Berne states that the Polish Press Bureau learns from Warsaw that Polish troops took possession of the German General Headquarters and participated in the disarmament of the German troops.

The operation was carried out without resistance. The Germans were immediately sent towards the frontiers.

Their arms, also a great quantity of munitions, remain in the hands of the Polish Government at Warsaw.—*French Wireless.*

LATEST CABLES.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

GERMAN TROOPS DISARMED.

COPENHAGEN, November 17th.

General Mackensen has arrived at Debreczin, in Hungary, with 2,000 soldiers in motor-cars. The Hungarian authorities disarmed the German troops who are proceeding home.

GERMAN GRAND DUKE IN HOLLAND.

COPENHAGEN, November 17th.

The ex-Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with his wife and family, arrived at Copenhagen. The ex-Grand Duke is a brother of the Queen of Denmark.

GERMAN ADMIRAL FLEES TO SWITZERLAND.

COPENHAGEN, November 17th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that Admiral von Tirpitz has fled to Switzerland.

MORE GERMAN ABDICATIONS.

PARIS, November 17th.

Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe have abdicated. Saxe-Meiningen has been proclaimed a republic.

EARLIER CABLES.

EX-EMPRESS OF GERMANY GOES TO HOLLAND.

LYONS, November 18th.

A message from Basel states that the ex-Empress of Germany has obtained permission to go to Holland. She left Berlin on Friday morning.—*French Wireless.*

THE CROWN-PRINCE INTERNED.

LYONS, November 18th.

A message from Amsterdam reports that the ex-Crown-Prince and her children have arrived at Chateau Swalmen, near Loosdrecht, where the ex-Crown-Prince is interned.—*French Wireless.*

The *Local Anzeiger* announces that the German battleship *Weidacher* tried to escape in order to take refuge in neutral waters; she was pursued and torpedoed by another German warship commanded by revolutionaries.—*French Wireless.*

THREATENED REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, November 17th.

Revolutionary Socialists yesterday attempted to release the arrested soldiers and Councillors. Troops, who were guarding the barracks, fired, killing three and wounding eight.

The Trades Unions of some of the provincial cities have refused to join the Revolutionaries. Speeches at the meeting of Herr Troelstra's followers, yesterday, were more moderate than Herr Troelstra's recent pronouncement.

The excitement has generally subsided; citizens in many places volunteering to help the Government to maintain order.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED BY ALL PARTIES.

LONDON, November 17th.

The continued discussion, on the Socialist threat of revolution, by the Dutch Second Chamber, indicates that the Government is supported by practically all Parties, except the Socialists, but there is a strong feeling in favour of the extension of the rights of the working classes.

POSITION WELL IN HAND.

LONDON, November 18th.

Reuter's correspondent has been informed that authoritative telegrams from Holland show that the situation has distinctly improved.

Disturbances occurred in Amsterdam, but the position is now well in hand. The Queen was popularly greeted.

ALLIES SOLVING THE FOOD PROBLEM.

LYONS, November 18th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Allied Food Council in London has arranged for the diversion to Rotterdam of the steamship *Adm*, carrying 100,000 tons of wheat, in order to relieve the serious distress in Holland.

DISORDERS IN BRUSSELS.

GERMANS UNABLE TO KEEP ORDER.

LONDON, November 17th.

Reuter learns that the Belgian Majesties have postponed their entry into Brussels.

The Belgian Army began to advance on the capital on November 14th. A correspondent who entered the city ascertained that there were serious disorders on the part of the German soldiery on November 10th, 11th and 12th.

Three Delegates from Hamburg arrived on November 10th and harangued the crowd at the German Headquarters. Governor-General Falkenhausen conferred with the Delegates, and then appearing on the balcony, announced his resignation. Thereupon the German officers were stripped of their insignia, some of them doing so voluntarily.

Soldiers entered the park and smashed the guns. They then formed a procession, carrying Red flags and singing the *Marseillaise*.

Crown Prince Ruprecht arrived on November 11th and was refused shelter at the Dutch Legation and the Spanish Legation.

A mob of Belgians, in the evening, burned some kiosks and German newspapers. German soldiers fired killing 12 and wounding 30 civilians.

Fighting was renewed on November 12th and confined to drunken German soldiers. There were many casualties. The Germans then began to retreat.

The Soviet posted machine-guns at street corners with a view to overawe the would-be pillagers.

The city is intact, with the exception of a few houses wrecked by the riot. Prince Ruprecht fled to Holland on the same day as Prince Eitel Fritz, on the same day as in Louvain where he was defended by 100 Imperialist soldiers.

Governor-General Falkenhausen has disappeared. The Soviet is sitting in the Senate. The most unwashed privates are fraternizing with monocled officers, including Baron Laucke.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, November 18th.

The increase in imports amounts to £23,449,119 and the decrease in exports to £7,936,330, as compared with October, of last year.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report on the silver market states that the price has fallen, owing to the reduced war-risk insurance rates.

The Shanghai exchange rate is easier. The Indian silver holding on November 7th was 3,103 lakhs, the highest since December 15th, 1915, when 3,114 lakhs were recorded. The note issue in India has more than doubled since then.

THE COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, November 17th.

Owing to the action of the Washington Cotton Distribution Committee prohibiting its members from accepting foreign selling orders except in liquidation of bull contracts, the Liverpool Cotton Association has prohibited, until further notice, the sales of American futures, excepting for liquidation or hedge.

The sales on foreign accounts can only be executed in liquidation of existing contracts. The variations on the prices are limited to a half-penny daily.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

BRITISH PREMIER OUTLINES COALITION PROGRAMME.

LONDON, November 18th.

A great meeting at the Central Hall Westminster, addressed by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. G. N. Barnes enthusiastically adopted the Coalition programme.

THE PREMIER'S MASTERLY SPEECH.

LONDON, November 18th.

The General Election campaign opened with a great meeting in London, on behalf of the Coalition, at which Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. G. N. Barnes spoke.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the war had glaringly revealed the faulty organization of our national life and the wasteful use of the national resources of men and material. The European situation was full of perils and possibilities, and if the new Parliament failed, even British institutions might follow many of those of the rest of Europe.

"We cannot return to the old conditions. (Cheers.) If Parliament rises to the level of the great opportunity, then the Empire and the Throne—(Loud and prolonged cheers)—will be firmly established on a solid basis of general happiness, prosperity and content."

Turning to reconstruction problems, he said that the old race system had found its condemnation in the recruiting statistics, which disclosed a much higher percentage of physically unfit men in Great Britain than in any great belligerent country. This was not due to poverty, but to mismanagement, under-feeding, bad housing, overwork and drink, to which many had been driven by a national task. The wages forced up by the war must not be permitted to drop below a point affecting the workers' efficiency.

Another war revelation was that, industrially, we were unorganized. This must be changed in the future.

The State had almost completely neglected its agriculture. Agricultural products, imported before the war, but which could have been produced here would have given employment to 400,000 people. He hoped that many soldiers would settle on the soil.

The various methods of transportation must be improved under State control. He concluded by reviewing the Government's war achievements, which, he submitted, justified the renewed confidence of the people for peace problems.

UNIONIST AGREEMENT.

Mr. Bonar Law, who followed Mr. Lloyd George, declared that he accepted the planks of the latter's programme, cabled to-day, because he thought the aims of the Premier and the Unionists were very similar in essence.

Mr. Bonar Law said he believed the maintenance of the Coalition was necessary from every viewpoint. The new great world programmes demanded new treatment in a new spirit, not the party spirit.

The speeches of both the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law avoided the special points of difference between the Unionist and Liberal Parties.

LABOUR TO SUPPORT THE COALITION.

Mr. G. N. Barnes said that he was convinced he could best serve Labour by remaining in his present post until normal political life could be resumed in industrial peace and social security; that state of affairs could best be secured by the relations between capital and labour being upon a constructive, instead of a destructive basis, by tackling the problems co-operatively and with goodwill, and by both workers and employers regarding themselves as the servants of the community.

Two essential things in post-war industry were the highest possible standard of living and the highest possible production. He believed that the one depended upon the other.

The meeting passed a resolution, enthusiastically pledging itself to support the Coalition.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Premier has written to Mr. Bonar Law giving the main planks of his programme. These include the continuation of the Coalition Government, owing to the continued vital need of national unity; the development of the Empire and the peoples therein, preserving for them that position of influence and authority in the world's affairs, which their war sacrifices have won for them; and such improvement in conditions of life in Great Britain as will secure opportunity for all.

He accepts the policy of Imperial preference defined in the resolution at the recent Imperial Conference, but does not support the proposal for a tax on bread.

He supported the preservation of the British key industries, and the securing of them against unfair competition, for example, dumping.

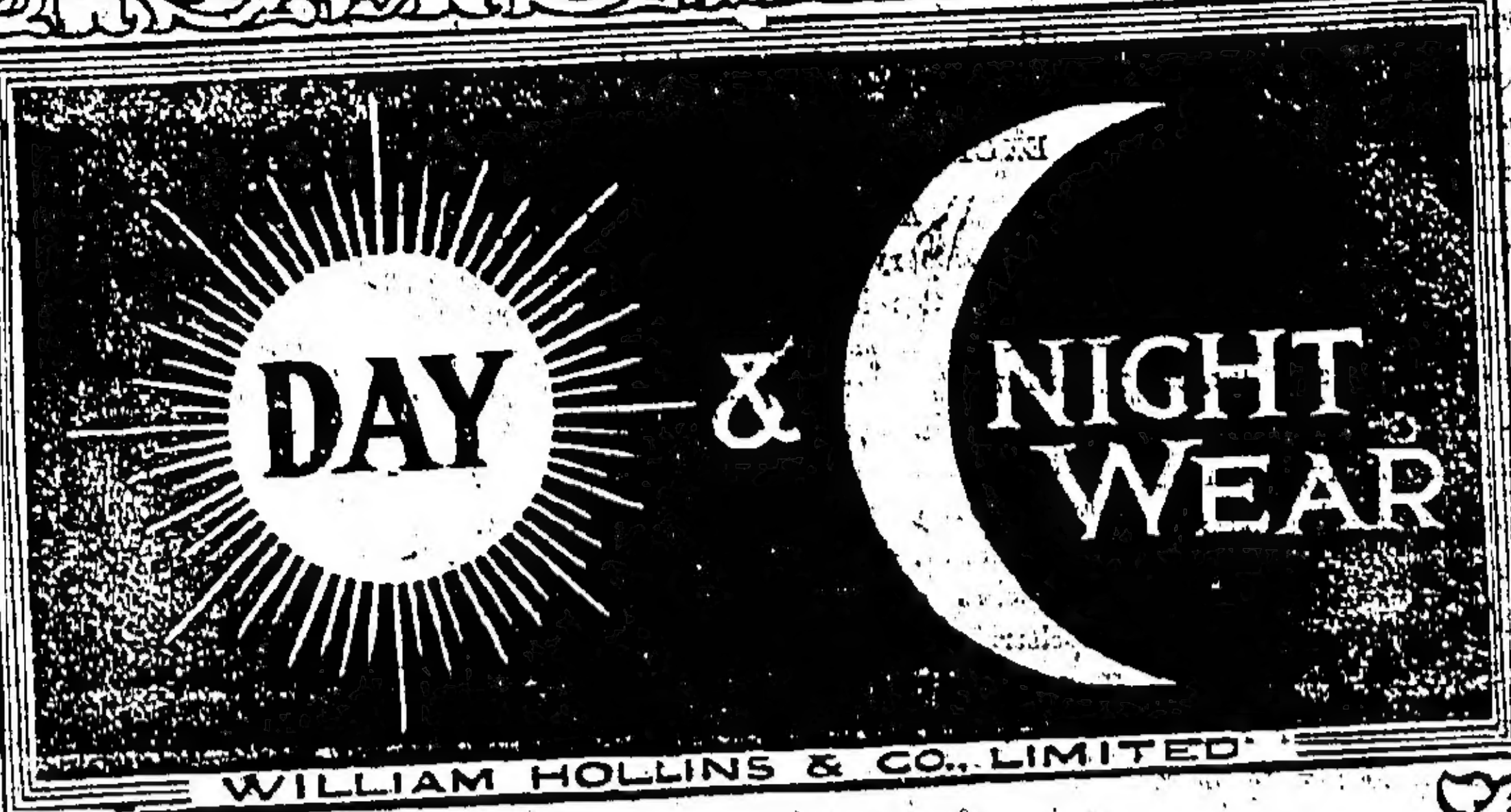
He is in favour of Home Rule in Ireland, excluding the six Northern counties; and supports the establishment of a joint Council which would be empowered to extend the legislation of the Irish Parliament to Ulster. He recognises, however, that this scheme must be postponed until the conditions in Ireland improve.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN OVER.

GERMAN FORCE SURRENDERS.

LONDON, November 18th.

An official statement from East Africa reports that, in compliance with the terms of the Arm



CONFIDENCE.

AS Spinners with over a hundred years' experience, and as Manufacturers of the world-famous "Viyella" Blouse and Shirting Cloth, Wm. Hollins & Co., Ltd.

call-attention to their TRADE MARK as above. Whether on the Selvedge of piece-goods, or on the Tab on made-up garments, this MARK is a GUARANTEE that the fabric bearing it is their genuine production, and that the utmost CONFIDENCE may be placed on its perfection of make and on its good-wearing qualities. "AZA" (Regd.) and "CLYDELLA" (Regd.) only less famous than "Viyella" (Regd.) are made by the same firm.

Wm. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

PERKIN SYNDICATE, LTD.
ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING.

The adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the Perkin Syndicate, Ltd., was held on September 16th, at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Mr. Thomas A. Barson (chairman) presiding.

The Chairman said:—Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ending June, 1917, I propose running through the various items. The balance sheet before you shows an improvement in the position of our company. The first item calling for comment on the debit side is that of sundry creditors and credit balances, £19,982, which consists principally of the amounts due to the Chinese Government and local landowners for royalty on coal. The balance to profit and loss account is £57,923, against £54,840 for the previous year. Against an item of £30,000 that had to be written off the value of our investments in 1916, we have this time an appreciation of nearly £15,000, which increase is accounted for in the higher values ruling for our Chinese securities. Liability on capital uncalculated on shares amount to £222,940, against £207,988 in 1916. The difference of £14,952 is explained by a reduction of £43,090 in the Fu Chung Corporation, which makes our interest in that concern fully paid, a further call of £1,007 on our holding in the Grand Travaux de Pékin, a liability of £23,000 in the Syndicat Bateau Japonais, which however is only temporary, and an increase of £5,779 in our liability on Banque Industrielle de Chine shares owing to the difference in the rate of exchange.

Turning to the credit side of the balance sheet, cash at bankers and in hand amounts to £298,340, against £180,681 in 1916, an increase of £49,659. The amount of investments is practically the same at £284,494. Shares in other companies at cost show an increase of roughly £35,000 at £101,144, the difference being made up of the final call on our Fu Chung Corporation holding, the call on Grand Travaux de Pékin, and our paid-up interest in the Syndicat Bateau Japonais. Sundry debtors and debtor balances are practically unchanged at £49,850, mining and other stores at cost are nearly £14,000 up at £23,278, and are represented by mining and other stores at the mines. You will have noticed with satisfaction, I am sure, that the amount apportioned to expenditure on the colliery, including development, machinery, general costs and expenses, less proceeds of sales of coal, shows a balance on the right side of £37,383, against a balance of just under £2,000 for 1916, which was the first credit balance ever shown. I realise the danger of prophecy, but I consider it my duty to inform you that there is every possibility of a further very substantial improvement in this item in the future. There is still some capital expenditure to be made on the colliery for electrical plant, which will probably come into the accounts for the year ending June, 1919, but after that the colliery can be regarded as fully equipped, so the familiar remark at the bottom of the balance sheet referring to this will disappear. When certain details and figures have been agreed upon, with other interested parties, there is no reason why we should not present you with a colliery profit and loss account.

VISIT TO CHINA.

The Chairman then went on to describe his visit to China. He left England on December 9th 1916, and was absent about twenty months, during which time he endeavoured to make a close study of the position of the company and Chinese affairs generally. A considerable amount of his time was spent at the mines, which were at present the principal part of their business. Their principal business was done along the Tao-Ching, Pékin-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, and Pienlo-Lunglai Railways, which are all linked together. The cost of transport, although high, is not prohibitive to such important cities as Pékin, Tientsin, Hankow, Pukow, and Shanghai. What was preventing them from increasing their sales at these places was the shortage of railway wagons. There was a shortage of rolling-stock on all Chinese railways. A few weeks before finance Peking he signed an agreement for the some locomotives and wagons for the Tao-Ching Railway, which would somewhat relieve the situation as far as they are concerned. Schemes had been put forward by themselves and others to remedy the shortage on other lines, but unfortunately the Chinese Authorities had so far not seen fit to accept the terms offered in spite of their having definite proof in the shape of guarantees, of the large increase in revenue they could obtain. They were doing their utmost to help them, and he had hopes that this very important question was on a fair way to settlement. What was also badly needed in China was a Central Administration Railway Board, at present, although the lines are owned by the Government, each railway works independently. He had discussed the ques-

tion of a Central Administration Board many times with the Chinese officials, and he had reason to believe that a change would be made in the present wasteful and unsatisfactory mode of working.

The position at the mines was good. They had a property of over 97 square miles, and were producing between 2,500 and 3,000 tons of coal per day, which amount could and would be considerably increased when the transport difficulty was settled. The amount of coal still available was more than sufficient to satisfy even the greatest pessimist, and they need have no anxiety on that account. He ventured in 1916 to say he thought the day of making losses was past. He was quite satisfied that that remark was fully justified. From now onwards, barring unforeseen accidents, the colliery would show substantial profits. Installed in the mines were good machine and casting shops, which were kept fully occupied in these days of difficulty in purchasing spare parts. He took this opportunity of expressing his great appreciation of the untiring energy of their Agent-General, Mr. J. P. Kenwick. It was to whom they had largely to thank for the general improvement that had taken place in the syndicate's position in China. To the rest of the staff he offered his thanks for the ready assistance they rendered him during his visit.

FU CHUNG CORPORATION.

They would be interested to hear some details of the Fu Chung Corporation. This company, as most of them were aware, was a combination of their late competitors, the Chung Yuan Company, and themselves. The Board of the Corporation, composed of representatives of both companies, fix the prices of the various grades of coal which is paid to both companies, who, however, work independently, and they then dispose of the entire output for the benefit of the two concerns. There are joint general managers, one Chinese, Mr. Wang Chen Fang, and one British, Mr. E. V. Fitzford, who work together with an enthusiasm that is very gratifying and worthy of praise. Notwithstanding the fact that the prices paid by the corporation to the Syndicate and Chung Yuan Co., have been advanced very considerably, the Corporation's profits, after allowing on a very generous basis for reserve accounts and depreciation, will show a considerable increase for the year ending 1919 over 1917. They have now about 120 depots, agencies, and stations established, and he could assure them that the limit of their sales was by no means reached. They had established a depot at Lintsing, which was about half-way between Tchow and this town. This coal they could deliver to this town. This trade will be led from the large depot they had at San Li Wan. After that they had succeeded in a more than entering the market for boiler coal at Hankow, on the Yangtze River, they had signed contracts with the largest shipping firms there, who have fitted steamers with forced draught to enable them to burn their coal, and very reports on the results obtained were very satisfactory. This opens up a market of considerable importance, but here, of course, they were hampered at present by lack of transport facilities on the Kiang-Han Railway. When they overcame this difficulty their sales of this grade alone could be greatly increased. Taking advantage of the already established depots and agencies, an Interior Trading Scheme. It was their intention to use these places and the present staffs for the purpose of general trading. Their position was unique for the success of this scheme. Being a joint Chinese and British concern, the objection to foreign trading in the interior was removed. Already they were representing a few important firms, but owing to lack of shipping facilities on account of the war, our principal work at present is to get every grain ready to enable us to go ahead as soon as conditions become normal. The fact that they were able in the first year to make a small profit over and above all expenses was very encouraging. This scheme can be carried through with practically no financial risk, whilst the possibilities are great. He had hopes that the profits from this section of the Fu Chung Corporation's business would prove still further the wisdom of the formation of this concern. Among their assets was an important interest in the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The Banque, under the able management of M. A. G. Perle, was now firmly established, with every prospect of becoming one of the leading Banks in the East. Their interest in the Chinese Central Railways remained the same. Their profit and loss account for the year ending December 31st, 1918, showed a credit balance of £4,832. Adding to this the balance of £4,832 from the previous year, carried forward from the previous year, i.e., £22,631, brings the total balance at credit to profit and loss account of £27,463, which amount was carried forward. The directors' report, that the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has been interest at the rate of 7 per cent. has been paid up to date on the £200,000 advance to the company on the purchase of materials for the railway has been paid. A further advance of roughly £2,500 bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

had been made to this railway, and the sum of about £200,000 has been advanced to the Chinese Government in respect of the Fukow-Sinyang Agreement of Nov. 14th, 1918. The company had increased its borrowing powers to the extent of £150,000.

There was an item in the books of £25,000 odd, cost of properties in China. These consisted of four plots of land bought some years ago for the express purpose of establishing depots from which large quantities of coal could be shipped out of China. That scheme was, and always had been, out of the question. They had this year sold one of the least important at roughly 50 per cent. above cost price to a concern in which they had an indirect interest, and which would start a fresh industry there. This left them with Hankow, Tientsin, and Pukow plots, the two former being of the greater value.

EXTENSION OF THE TAO-CHING RAILWAY.

They would be pleased to hear that the right to extend the Tao-Ching Railway westwards had been secured, and they hoped soon to be able to start actual work. The completion of these extensions would mean the opening up of further markets for our coal, and a profitable increase in the railway receipts. He had journeyed over the proposed first section, which offers no engineering difficulties. Materials were difficult to obtain at present, but they wanted to be ready to go right ahead as soon as times were normal, and they were therefore now discussing terms of finance, etc., with the Chinese Government's appointed representative. He was pleased to be able to announce that they had an agreement on a profit-sharing basis with the Marconi Company for wireless in China, and the first business had just been concluded. China was practically a virgin country as far as this means of communication was concerned, and wireless must play an important part in her progress, as it is doing with other great nations. The prospects of further business were favourable. Shortly before he sailed from Shanghai he signed on their behalf an agreement with a very influential Chinese, who had with him in this business other leading Chinese. For the time being, at any rate, he might not mention names. They had formed a company for the purpose of opening up further properties on joint account with the Chinese. Both parties had put up an equal amount of cash, and had equal representation on the Board, and shared equally in profits. It was his earnest wish that the experience he had gained in China should be used to the utmost advantage in the interests of this company. It is on this account and at the request of his colleagues both here and in China that he hoped to be able to keep his promise to return to the East in the near future. There was a lot of work still to be done, but the possibilities and prospects were great. They were naturally anxious for dividends, and as an old shareholder, he shared their feelings. They would be meeting again in December when the position would be fully considered.

The report and accounts were adopted, and Mr. René de Crenville and Comte de Férol were re-elected directors of the Syndicate. Mr. R. de Crenville then proposed that an additional remuneration for the services of the Chairman during his recent visit to China be paid a sum at the rate of £2,000 per annum free of Income-Tax. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bolton and carried unanimously.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

NEW SYDNEY WHARVES FOR N.Y.K. FLEET.

To meet the demands of the increasing trade at Sydney with Japan, and to provide more up-to-date arrangements for the heavy tonnage arriving from the East, Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., managing agents for the N.Y.K. Line, have completed arrangements with the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners for the leasing of a portion of the new wharves at Dawes Point. The berths secured by the Japanese line are known as Nos. 6 and 7, Dawes Point.

The new wharves are centrally situated, being next to the Central Wharf, and within handy distance by tram to the city. A feature is the extensive shed accommodation. The jetty has a length of fully 7,000ft., and is equal to the berthing of the largest liner coming to the port.

Mr. K. Nagamitsu, a Secretary in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and Commercial Commissioner to Australia and the Philippine Islands, is touring the Commonwealth.

His visit to Sydney is part of a scheme by the Japanese Government to extend trade relations with Australia. In fulfilment of this mission Mr. Nagamitsu proposes to visit all the important trading centres. He will not, however, continue his investigations as to trade, but will visit some of the agricultural strongholds and departments to inquire into the question of reciprocal relationship in agriculture.



B.S.A. BICYCLES

"Perfect in Every Part."

Manufactured by The Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd., Birmingham, England.

Masters of the new road B.S.A. Motor Bicycles FOR SOLO AND SIDE CAR.

Agents for Hongkong: WALTER FORD & CO., 8, Queen's Road Central.

[2925-5]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION NO. 1 NO. 2 NO. 3
No. 1 For Bladder Catarrh, No. 2 For Blood & Skin Diseases, No. 3 For Chronic Weakness.
Solely by LEA'S DISPENSARY, 10, N.W. 1, London.
LA CHATELAIN, 10, N.W. 1, London.
Solely by LEA'S DISPENSARY, 10, N.W. 1, London.
Solely by LEA'S DISPENSARY, 10, N.W. 1, London.

THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace— for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words "It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved time out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include—biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failure of appetite and other smaller forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Solely by LEA'S DISPENSARY, 10, N.W. 1, London.

Terrible Eczema On Girl's Arms

Started in elbow joints. Broke out in rash. Itched so could scarcely sleep. Used three boxes Cuticura Ointment and two bars Cuticura Soap and was healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. E. Wheelton, 10, Sherwood St., Carr Vale, Bolsover, Derbyshire, Eng., August 3, 1916.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not only most valuable for the treatment of skin and scalp troubles, but their great mission is to prevent such conditions. Cuticura Soap used exclusively for the toilet and Cuticura Ointment at needed guard the skin and scalp in most cases against any troubles of this kind. Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

[26-14]

MARTIN'S APOLLO-STEEL PILLS

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AMERICA'S LEADING MOTORCYCLE

Indian

Count the Indians on the road

We have just received a shipment of 1918 BIG TWINS with Electric equipment. Price has been reduced to \$580—the lowest it has ever been. Later shipments will be higher in price. Next year's Indian will be exactly the same as the 1918 model.

ALEX. ROSS & Co., 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Telephone 2487.

[2414]

LIFE OF THE TSAR.
UNFOUNDED STORIES.

SPEECH BY SIR G. BUCHANAN.

Sir George Buchanan, until recently British Ambassador at Petrograd, has delivered an interesting speech on the life and character of the late Tsar. That monarch's death, he regretted to say, had been received with such callousness, and his character had been so misrepresented in cinema films and in sensational accounts of the events which preceded the revolution, that he felt constrained to rectify some of the erroneous impressions.

Proposing "The New Russia," Sir G. Buchanan said Russia as a political entity was at present non-existent. She had no chief magistrate or recognised Government to whom we could do honour as the acknowledged head of the Russian people. This was but a passing phase, and he was confident that at no distant future we should see her arise new-born from the ashes of her former self, and take her rightful place among the free nations of the world. (Cheers.)

He was not going to pronounce a funeral oration on the fall of the autocracy, for he had no sympathy with a political system that constituted an insuperable barrier to that close understanding between the British and Russian peoples which it had been his great ambition to bring about. (Cheers.) If he had to write the epitaph of the old régime he should say that it fell self-condemned through its innate weakness and ineptitude. On the other hand, however, the news of the judicial murder of the late Emperor had been received, he regretted to say, with such callousness and his character had been so misrepresented in cinema films and in sensational accounts of the events which preceded the revolution, that he felt constrained to rectify the erroneous impressions which had thus been created about a man whose sufferings in captivity and whose tragic death would, if he was not mistaken, receive more sympathy and pity at the hands of history than they had evoked hitherto. (Cheers.)

Like our Sovereigns of the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries, the Emperor Nicholas could not reasonably be judged by the standards of modern British political ideas. (Hear, hear.) He had inherited all the traditions of the strictest autocracy; he had had his principles instilled into him from his earliest youth; and when he ascended the throne he acted under the mistaken belief that it was his duty to maintain the autocracy intact, though neither his personal tastes nor character fitted him in any way to play the rôle of an autocratic ruler.

BOLSHEVIST MISREPRESENTATIONS.

He loved his country, and he sincerely desired, Sir George firmly believed, the happiness of his people; but it could not be denied that his Government, as administered by reactionary Ministers, with the active collaboration of the secret police, was oppressive. He was not, however, a blood-sucking tyrant, such as the Bolshevists had represented him. (Cheers.) He had been accused of duplicity, and though he (Sir George) did not believe that he was false by nature, the obstinacy with which he clung to his autocratic rights made him unamiable of the promises given to his people in the October Manifesto, many of which he left unfulfilled.

"As one looks back," proceeded Sir George, "it is tragic to think of all that he might have done for Russia had he but profited by his opportunities. When he rejected the German ultimatum at the end of July, 1914, the Russian nation was with him, and both at Petrograd and Moscow the people fell on their knees as he read the war manifesto. But when, shortly before the Revolution, I reminded him of this, and told him he had but to lift his finger to have his people once more at his feet, when I besought him to go to the Duma and win back his people to his side, when I urged him not to listen to those who were advising him to retain in office reactionary and incompetent Ministers, when I urged him to dismiss Protopopoff, and to appoint a Government that would command the confidence both of the Duma and the nation, he replied, 'I never allow anybody to influence me in the choice of my ministers.' He must consequently bear responsibility for their sins of commission and omission. But I will say this: He always allowed me to speak to him with the utmost frankness on all matters, whether of internal or external policy, and when once he had pledged his word on any question of foreign policy he never once went back on it. (Hear, hear.)

"It is absolutely untrue that he ever contemplated making a separate peace. (Cheers.) Up to the very day of his abdication he was as determined to stand by the Allies and to fight out the war to a victorious finish as he was in the autumn of 1914, and when he made that diversion in East Prussia which relieved the German pressure on Paris at a cost of 20,000 of his best troops, he was a true friend and loyal ally of this country. I know as a fact that in the summer of 1918, when the German Emperor tried to seduce him by argument based on their mutual dynastic interests, he absolutely refused to listen. Maximilian Harden, a man who cannot be accused of sympathising with Terrorism, has recently reminded us in the *Zukunft* that it was the Emperor Nicholas who conducted the Peace Conference at The Hague, and who, in order to secure international peace, summoned the nations to disarm."

EMPEROR'S PRIVATE LIFE.
"The private life of the Emperor was simple and above all, unapproachable. He was never so happy as when surrounded by his children. His last thoughts were for his wife and his innocent children. His last prayer—that of a soldier and a patriot—was that the blood which, as he told Kerensky once, he was ready to shed for Russia might save his country. God

grant that that prayer might be answered. In making this purely personal statement absolutely on my own responsibility, I am but obeying the dictates of my own conscience—(hear, hear)—for I feel, and I have felt it ever since his murder, that I should be untrue to myself were I to maintain silence when stories which I know to be unfounded were being circulated about a Sovereign to whom I was accredited for over six years and who, when he was all-powerful, showed me exceptional kindness. (Cheers.)

"A new chapter is opening in Russian history. She is passing through the last phase of the crisis on which all her future life as a nation depends. The news which has reached us of an attack on our Embassy, and of the murder of that most gallant of sailors, Captain Cromie, whose death we all so deeply deplore, aptly illustrates the reign of terror that exists there."

"The Bolshevists, who, after having adopted their watchwords of 'No annexations' and 'No contributions,' have handed over their frontier provinces to Germany, and undertaken to pay an indemnity of some £200,000,000, know that their end is approaching. They are playing their last cards, and indulging in an orgy of massacre and spoliation. We must not, however, condemn the innocent with the guilty, and we must not hold the Russian people responsible for crimes which the vast majority of them condemn. (Hear, hear.) Russia in her agony is crying aloud for help, and we must respond to her call. She cannot emerge from the chaos into which the war and the Revolution have plunged her without foreign assistance, and it is from the Allies and not from Germany that that assistance must come. Germany is beginning to get nervous. She is afraid that the British Overseas Dominions, from which she formerly drew much of the raw material necessary for her industries, will be closed to her after the war, and it is therefore of vital importance to her to be in a position to draw them from Russia. It is her object to make Russia her economic vassal, to exploit her for her own profit, so as to recuperate her losses in the war. She aims at exploiting Russia's vast wealth and controlling her man-power—of making peace at her expense, and obtaining in return for concessions in the West concessions that will make her mistress of the East. Such a peace might perhaps commend itself to our pacifists, but for the Allies to accept it would be nothing short of suicide, for it would render abortive all their efforts, which they had made at such tremendous cost, to endow the world with a permanent peace. Colossal as is the task before us, we must assist Russia in the economic reconstruction that must precede the political reconstruction, and will recreate anew a free, strong and united Russia."

WHAT BRITAIN CAN DO.

"We must be prepared to supply her, when the time comes, with expert advice and with the capital and machinery necessary to restart her moribund industries, and to render her agriculture more productive. Also, we must endeavour to revive her export trade, without which her depreciated currency can never recover its former value. But we cannot hope to do this unless the Russians are prepared to help themselves by putting an end to internecine strife, by laying aside their party differences, and by uniting their forces for the salvation of the Motherland. The Allies, on their part, must endeavour to provide a basis for the re-establishment of Russia as a whole, with all her classes, parties, and nationalities. (Cheers.) There is only one other point on which I should like to touch, and that is the necessity of impressing on the British public the cause of Russia, and her importance as an international factor."

"Some people think Russia is dead. It depends upon what we do to recreate her. There is, I am afraid, reason to believe that in this country there is a subterranean Bolshevist propaganda going on. (Hear, hear.) I cannot speak with any certitude about it, but there have been recent strikes in which there may be the hidden hand of the Hun or the Bolshevik. (Hear, hear.) I am convinced the most effective way to counter such propaganda is to bring home to our soldiers and our workers the untold sufferings and ruin which Bolshevism has brought on Russia. (Cheers.) The lessons of this Russian disaster must be made absolutely clear to them if we are not to run the risk of seeing our great achievement nullified in the hour of victory. (Cheers.)

"And now, gentlemen, let me ask you to drink to the New Russia, which we hope soon to welcome into the great family of free nations. It is no concern of ours what form of government she may eventually elect to adopt. The destinies of Russia are in the hands of the Russian people, and His Majesty's Government have already declared that in offering Russia military and economic assistance they have no intention of interfering in her internal affairs. (Cheers.)

The speech of Sir G. Buchanan had a profound effect on the audience."

"THEY SHALL NOT PASS!"

Though Might devour the gates of hell,
And loose the hosts of sin and hate;
The Fort of Right shall stand and quell—
They shall not pass!

The Huns are doomed, they kill in vain,
And though they slay as Herod did,
Or heap the vines of France with slain—
They shall not pass!

The Khaki Men shall face them all,
As Ancients fought at Marathon,
With every "back against the wall,"
They shall not pass!

"The Sea is England's Glory" still—
Her Ancient Shield and Future Hope;
Britannia rules the waves, and will
Not let them pass!

Geo. R. Newton.

Easter-day, 1918.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS.
NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

In a final report to the Prime Minister, issued recently, Mr. J. H. Whitley's Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed reaffirm their conviction of the urgency of the problem with which they have been called upon to deal. They recapitulate the proposals submitted in previous reports, providing for the establishment of joint representative bodies for all the chief industries of the country, and the setting-up of works committees representative of the management, and the employees in each factory and workshop, and proceed:—

"In our opinion there is pressing need that every organised industry should equip itself with a representative machinery capable of dealing with the large questions of common interest to employers and employed arising in war time, during demobilisation, and in the period after the war. Further, we believe that when the joint councils have gained confidence and experience in dealing with the urgent problems of the moment they will find their sphere of usefulness to be much wider than they themselves imagined at their first inception."

"Similarly, works committees, beginning perhaps with limited functions, will, we anticipate, without in any way trenching upon matters appropriate to the industrial councils, find a continual growth in a list of questions appertaining to the individual factory or workshop that can be dealt with by mutual agreement. We have purposely refrained, throughout our reports, from making proposals in detail with regard to the constitution of the councils and committees, or the scope of their functions, because we are convinced that this can only be done satisfactorily by the people engaged in an industry and familiar with all its circumstances. We note with satisfaction that, following the approval of our first report by the War Cabinet, the Ministry of Labour has established a special department to give assistance and information where it may be desired, and to collect and codify the results of the activities and experience of the councils that have been formed or are coming into existence."

"The Committee add that their recommendations have the effect of conferring upon the Joint Industrial Councils, and through them upon the several industries, a large measure of self-government. Many subjects which might have been suggested as forming objects of inquiry are matters which, in their opinion, can more usefully and profitably be considered by the joint organisations. Moreover, since the Committee was constituted the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Reconstruction have been established, and the functions of these departments and the activities of their advisory committees will necessarily include the consideration of the relations between employers and employed, and of the problems connected therewith. Hence the Committee do not propose to undertake further inquiries."

On the question of the adoption of schemes of profit-sharing and co-partnership, the Committee have considered the evidence at present available, and have felt bound to come to the conclusion that it does not justify them in putting forward any general recommendations."

Mr. Clynes, Mr. J. A. Hobson, Miss Susan Lawrence, Mr. J. J. Mallon, and Miss Lena Wilson add a note that, while recognising that the more amicable relations established by the Committee's scheme will afford an atmosphere generally favourable to industrial peace and progress, their view is that a complete identity of interests between capital and labour cannot be thus effected, and that such machinery cannot be expected to furnish a settlement for the more serious conflicts of interest involved in the working of an economic system primarily governed and directed by motives of private profit."

HIS WORD OF HONOUR.

A Divisional Court of the King's Bench recently heard the appeal of Mr. E. H. King from a decision of the Clerkenwell magistrate, who held that he was liable to military service.

Mr. Richardson said that on July 26th, 1914, Mr. King, with his wife and two daughters, went to Germany to visit another daughter. On the declaration of war he attempted to return to England, and while on board the ship at Hamburg was arrested.

He was released on parole on his undertaking not to bear arms against Germany, and was able to return to England on September 30th, and his wife and daughter were enabled to leave Germany on September 14th.

Mr. Givens contended for the Crown, that the decision of the magistrate was correct, and that Mr. King did not come within the exceptions. The intention of the military authorities was to put him in a labour battalion.

Mr. Justice Darling said it appeared to him that if Mr. King was liable for service in the Army and was taken prisoner, he would be shot for having broken his parole.

"When one has to deal with people such as the Germans," he said, "whose plighted word is not worth anything, the court must be very careful not to give any reason to suppose that they encouraged any Englishman, whether a soldier or not, to break a solemn undertaking on oath given to the officer in Germany by which he got an advantage. Mr. King, while in Germany, was imprisoned, and certainly was interned, and could not have got away except for the undertaking he gave. The magistrate was therefore wrong in thinking he should serve in the Army, and the appeal will be allowed."

Mr. Justice Bray and Mr. Justice Bailhacks concurred.



THE VICTORY SMILE

SEE him smile. He has heard the great good news and it pleases him immensely as it pleases every one of us. Who is he? Never mind. It's a sure thing he's no Hun. They can't smile that way in Germany nowadays. There is something behind that smile that you should know.

HE has been thinking out how to help the boys who have won the great Victory and he has come to a decision. The decision is to devote all his spare cash to help the wounded and he is going to have some fun for his money. You will see him on HEATHER DAY buying rosettes, you will see him at St. Andrew's Fair shying balls at the effigy of Kaiser Bill, and, just for luck, he is going to buy some tickets in St. Andrew's War Bond Drawing. He knows where the money is going and he feels in a much happier mood over parting with it than he did last year at this time. You think it all out and you, too, will stomp up and smile.

HEATHER DAY

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

November 29th, 1918.

ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND DRAWING

December 31st, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, CLUBS, HOTELS AND STORES.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STRAITS TO SINGAPORE

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	On	At
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 18th Nov.	Nov. Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 21st Nov.	9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 21st Nov.	Noon.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd Nov.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 26th Nov.	Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

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SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	22nd Nov. at 1 P.M.
"KAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Rodgers	TUESDAY,	26th Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
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When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Interchangeable with Orient Line.

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YOKOHAMA.

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WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
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AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at	Due at
	about	about	Marshall	London
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PAHR.
Superintendent.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 tons	Sat. 7th Dec 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,300 tons	Sat. 14th Dec 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TAMA MARU ... 7,000 tons	Sat. 22nd Nov.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB, IR, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
† SUWA MARU ... Mon., 25th Nov. at 11 A.M.
† FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs., 10th Dec. at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila, Nagasaki.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES., 26th Nov.
SHINYOMARU	23,000	WED., 18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1919.

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
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Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

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MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA SOERABAYA SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
"TAMON MARU" No. 12. SATURDAY, 23rd Nov. at Noon	"SHISEN MARU" FRIDAY, 29th Nov. at Noon.
SYDNEY MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA VANCOUVER SEATTLE TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Sooh Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOHU MARU" THURSDAY, 21st Nov. at 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" SUNDAY, 24th Nov. at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" November 21st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, 100 House Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA	Chongsha	19th Nov.
STRAITS	Chongsha	20th Nov.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA	Paul Licut	20th Nov.
EUROPE, VIA NEGAPATAN	Cyclops	23rd Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Java, and Port Moresby via Batavia	Lionising	Tuesday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town, and Europe via Cape	Chongsha	Tuesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
*Japan via Yokohama	Sinkiang	Tuesday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Bullion	Tuesday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Sumatra Java	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Java, and Port Moresby via Batavia	Takung	Tuesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Hainan and *Haiphong	Lungshin	Tuesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Suxon	Sakura Java	Tuesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Dairen	Hanoi	Wednesday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong		Wednesday, 20th, 2.45 P.M.
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India, via Dhanushkodi, and Europe via Suez		Wednesday, 20th, 3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao	Sosho Maru	Wednesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and *Bangkok	Luchow	Thursday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand via Thursday Island	Kilian Maru	Thursday, 21st, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kaiyong	Thursday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, HOSOLIVE, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO	China	Thursday, 21st, 10.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Friday, 22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Huichow	Saturday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Amakura Maru	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Singon	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Canada	Africa Maru	Tuesday, 26th, 11.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samahui	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kankong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	Except Saturday 4.00 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS.
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to the overlying Steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The consignment and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing date, apply to

E. V. D. IARE, Superintendent.

COMMERCIAL. OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 18th	
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	3/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	3/2 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	3/4
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	3/4
Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	43 1/2
New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	77
Credits, at 30 days sight	77
Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
Yokohama—	
On demand	141
On demand—Pence	154
Singapore—	
On demand	138
Batavia—	
On demand	179 1/2
Haiphong—	
On demand	112 p.m.
Saigon—	
On demand	112 p.m.
Bangkok—	
On demand	47 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's buying rate	\$ 610 p.m.
Gold Laid, 100 fine, per tael	\$44.80
Bar Silver per oz	\$83 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS	
	per cent
Hongkong 20 cents pieces	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong 10 "	" " " "
Canton 20 "	\$1.80 Discount
Canton 10 "	" " " "

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 26th Nov.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works
Wednesday, 27th Nov.—
8 p.m.—"The Struts" at the Theatre Royal
Thursday, 28th Nov.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Auction Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
Friday, 29th Nov.—
Heather day.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 185, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

CIVIL ENGINEERS. Telegraphic Address "BROSSARD."
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Agencies—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKING and TIENTSIN.

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Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..

14, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 16bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.
Capital Frs 40,000,000
Reserves " 60,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Battambang, Mongtze, Shanghai, Canton, Nongme, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tonkin, Hankow, Paoan-Pan, Vladivostok, Pondichery.

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1913

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Frs 45,000,000
PAID UP " 15,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Frs 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Perrotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnan.

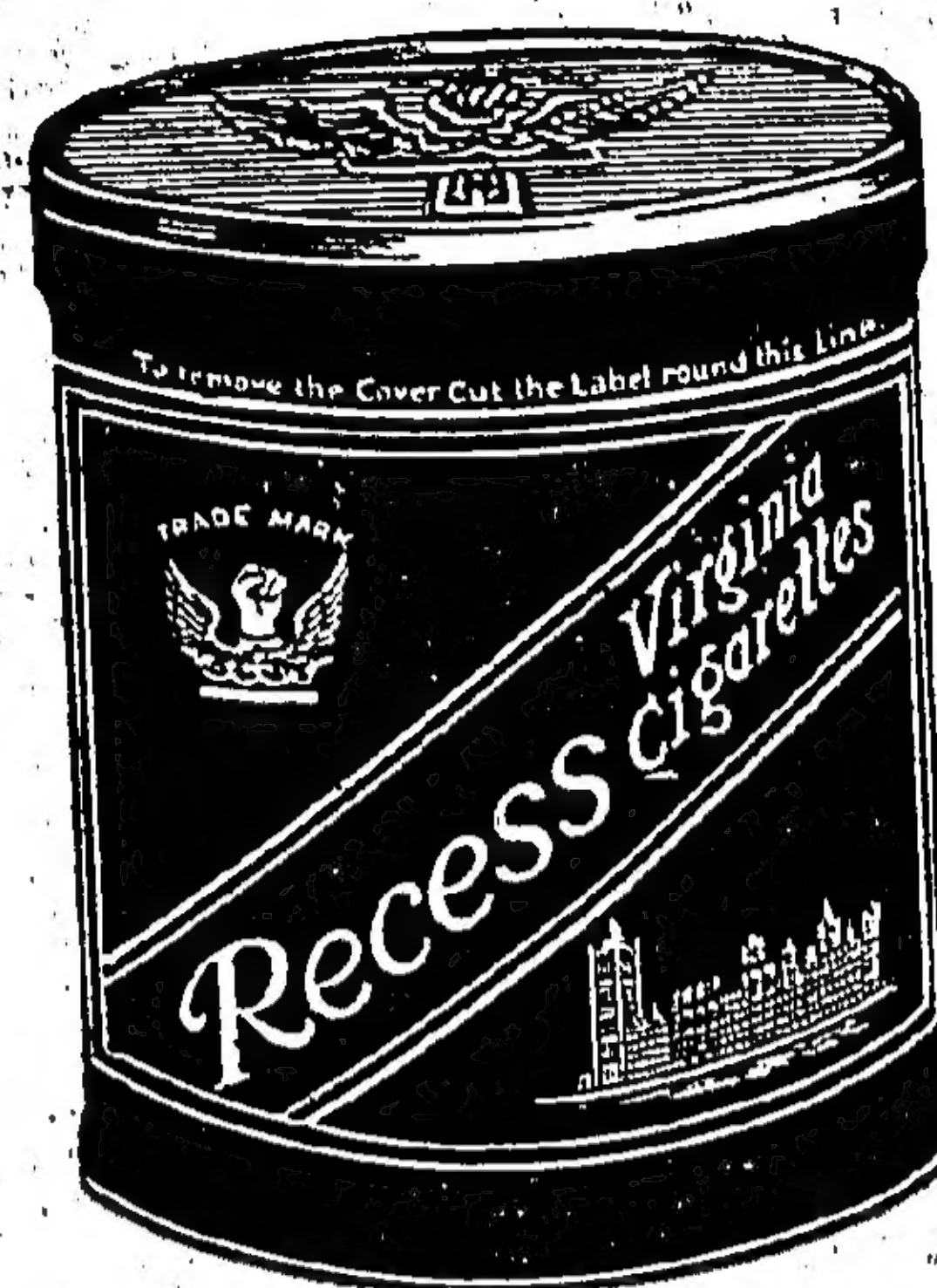
BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'avancement de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd.; London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Charter Road. Tel 2440
Hongkong September 26th, 1913. 1147

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Manufactured
by



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THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.
Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) " 1,500,000
Reserve Funds " 5,580,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankai, Keelung, Fusan, Shichiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ato.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Rinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS & BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, August 20th 1913. 1800

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABBE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund " £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1917.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$15,000,000
Silver \$19,500,000
Total \$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$14,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. Lendale.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Esq., V. D. Parr, Esq., C. S. Gubbey, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABBE, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
" " " " " "
N. J. STABBE, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 18th, 1913.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St, London.
Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 662,500
Reserve Fund " 660,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 28th, 1916. 1887

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